

NEW SOUTH WALESDIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

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GENERAL - NEW SOUTH WALES

Production, building activity, money turnovers and trade were all well maintained or rising during December quarter 1962 and January 1963, and wages and prices were relatively stable. However, the lag between the growth of the work force and the increase in labour demand indicates that the economy has not yet quite regained the full employment level (of men and other resources) of 1960, and the comparative weakness of share prices reflects a cautious attitude by investors towards immediate economic prospects.

Seasonal conditions so far this season have been very favourable to the agricultural and pastoral industries. Keen demand during January lifted wool prices to the highest level for four years.

PART I: EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT (See also graph p. 191)

Statistics for December 1962 and January 1963 in respect of the Commonwealth Employment Service, Factory Employment and Unemployment Benefits, reflect the seasonal slackening in the demand for labour. Civilian employment, as shown below, excludes rural workers, defence forces and women in domestic service; in June 1961 it covered about 91 percent. of all "employees" recorded in the Census.

After rising by 16,300 between August and November 1962 civilian employment in New South Wales declined by 1200 to 1,220,600 in December. Apart from seasonal increases in retail trade and personal services, all major industrial categories showed some decline during the month. The December total for 1962 was 2.4 percent. higher than for 1961 but only about 1 percent. higher than for 1960.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

	NEW SOUTH WALES					OTHER STATES	AUSTRALIA	
	Males	Females	Government	Private	Total	Total	Persons	
			Persons					
1960: Nov.	858,600	350,100	273,700	935,000	1,208,700	1,879,800	3,088,500	
Dec.	859,400	349,700	274,800	934,300	1,209,100	1,875,500	3,084,600	
1961: Aug.	836,000	334,700	285,400	885,300	1,170,700	1,833,200	3,003,900	
Nov.	845,700	344,500	286,200	904,000	1,190,200	1,849,400	3,039,600	
Dec.	846,900	344,600	286,400	905,100	1,191,500	1,845,100	3,036,600	
1962: Aug.	856,300	349,200	290,700	914,800	1,205,500	1,882,900	3,088,400	
Nov.	864,400	357,400	290,000	931,800	1,221,800	1,898,000	3,119,800	
Dec.	863,700	356,900	289,800	930,800	1,220,600	1,898,000	3,118,600	
Percent. Increase (Fall -) Year ended December								
1959-1960	3.3	5.5	1.8	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.3	
1960-1961	-1.5	-1.5	4.2	-3.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	
1961-1962	2.0	3.6	1.2	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.7	
NEW SOUTH WALES Persons	Facto- ries	Building & Const.	Transport & Commun.	Finance W/sale	Retail Trade	Health Educ'n	Other	TOTAL
1960-December	463,900	77,000	134,000	129,300	110,500	85,600	208,800	1,209,100
1961-December	442,300	73,400	134,200	129,500	109,400	91,600	211,100	1,191,500
1962-November	460,200	75,700	133,500	131,300	111,200	97,300	212,600	1,221,800
December	458,600	74,700	133,200	131,200	112,500	96,900	213,500	1,220,600

An employment survey (by the Department of Labour & National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) for larger privately-owned factories in New South Wales showed a net increase of 500 to 241,400 in January, 1963, following on a decline of 800 in December. Many firms, in particular in the glass, motor, electrical appliance, textile and rubber fields, reported seasonal slackness and general lack of orders during January, and about one quarter of the 828 reporting factories reduced staff by retrenchment or non-replacement of waste. This decline was offset by large recruitment of apprentices and unskilled work at the Port Kembla steel works and by seasonal engagements in the fertiliser and food industries. The total for January 1963 was 8000 or 4 percent. higher than a year earlier but remained 7900 below the peak of November 1960.

EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER FACTORIES SURVEYED - New South Wales

Industrial Group	Nov.1960	Aug.1961	Dec.1961	Jan.1962	Nov.1962	Dec.1962	Jan.1963
Building Materials	19,600	17,900	18,300	18,300	18,500	18,600	18,400
Basic Metals	42,800	42,500	44,200	44,800	45,000	45,200	45,800
Transport Equipment	23,500	19,600	20,000	20,300	21,700	21,700	21,900
Other Metal Mfrs.	61,700	53,600	54,300	54,100	57,000	56,800	56,700
Chemicals	13,400	13,000	13,000	13,100	13,300	13,300	13,500
Clothing, Textiles	33,700	28,400	29,900	29,400	31,400	31,100	31,100
Other (Excl. Food)	33,700	26,900	29,000	28,400	30,000	29,900	29,400
Total, excl. Food	225,200	201,900	208,700	208,400	216,900	216,600	216,800
Food, Drink, Tobacco	24,100	23,400	24,700	25,000	24,800	24,300	24,600
TOTAL: Males	187,200	173,100	178,300	178,500	183,500	183,200	183,800
Females	62,100	52,200	55,100	54,900	58,200	57,700	57,600
Persons	249,300	225,300	233,400	233,400	241,700	240,900	241,400

The number of Unplaced Applicants registered with Commonwealth Employment Service offices in New South Wales rose in January 1963 by 3600 to 42,400 persons, as compared with a rise of 4000 to 47,100 in January 1962. A reduction in the demand for labour, because of the holidays and the entry of school leavers, is usual towards the end of the year but the current seasonal movement remains substantial even when compared with the two preceding years which were affected by the business recession. Adult applicants increased by 3,600 between October 1962 and January 1963, against a rise of 2,200 in the corresponding period of 1961-62 and 5,300 (excluding 2400 affected by strike) in 1960-61. In addition, during the same periods there were increases of applicants under the age of 21 of 9,300 in 1962-63, as compared with 9,500 and 5,700 in the two preceding years. Unfilled Vacancies at 11,300 in January 1963 were 2,400 higher than a year ago, but remained much less than at this time of earlier years. Similarly, the number of persons on Unemployment Benefit at end of January at 16,900 was 3,000 less than a year earlier but more than twice as high as usual at this time of year.

REGISTRATIONS WITH COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

		Oct.1960	Jan.1961	Oct.1961	Jan.1962	Oct.1962	Dec.1962	Jan.1963
		New South Wales (Incl. A.C.T.)						
<u>UNPLACED APPLICANTS:</u>								
Juniors (under 21):	Males	1,500	4,700	4,400	9,100	3,700	8,500	8,900
	Females	2,100	4,600	4,400	9,200	5,000	9,100	9,100
Adults (over 21)	Males	4,900	11,700x	20,200	21,800	14,500	15,800	18,200
	Females	3,100	4,000	6,400	7,000	6,300	5,400	6,200
Total	Males	6,400	16,400x	24,600	30,900	18,200	24,300	27,100
	Females	5,200	8,600	10,800	16,200	11,300	14,500	15,300
Persons		11,600	25,000x	35,400	47,100	29,500	38,800	42,400
<u>UNFILLED VACANCIES</u>		22,700	17,000	10,000	8,900	10,500	12,200	11,300
<u>ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT</u>		3,200	5,200	17,700	19,900	13,600	17,200	16,900
		Australia						
<u>UNPLACED APPLICANTS:</u>		34,400	71,100x	96,500	131,500	72,600	101,200	111,800
<u>ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT</u>		10,400	19,300	48,500	57,100	33,800	43,200	46,200

x Includes about 2400 steelworkers laid off by strike.

The number of Unplaced Applicants in Australia, at 111,800 at the end of January 1963, was 19,700 less than a year earlier, but the January total had been well below 100,000 in earlier years. The January 1963 figure included 45,800 juniors under age 21.

WAGES AND SALARIES - New South Wales (See also graph p. 192)

In contrast to earlier years, wage rates and earnings were steady or falling during the first half of 1962 and showed only minor increases later in the year.

There have been no changes in the Commonwealth Basic Wage since July 1961. The Basic Wage for men under State awards fell gradually from a peak of £15.2.0 in August 1961 to £14.19.0 in August 1962 and then returned to £15.1.0 by February 1963. The Minimum Wage Rate for men fell correspondingly from £18.13.9 to £18.12.0 between September 1961 and 1962 and returned to £18.13.1 by December. When allowance is made for seasonal fluctuations it appears that the long-term upward trend in Average Earnings was briefly halted in the third quarter of 1962 and resumed in the December quarter when at £26.4.0 they were 2½ percent. higher than a year earlier. Average Total Weekly Wages paid in December quarter which had advanced only from £28.3m. in 1960 to £28.4m. in 1961 rose by 5 percent. to £29.8m. in this period of 1962.

WAGES AND EARNINGS - Weekly Rates - New South Wales

Month of Change	BASIC WAGE AWARDS Adult Males, Sydney		Month of Quarter	Average MINIMUM WAGE RATES, Adult Males /		Average EARNINGS, Male Unit ø		TOTAL WAGES PAID, Weekly Average ø
	State	C'wealth						
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ million	
1960-Feb.	14. 3. 0	14. 3. 00	1959-Dec.	17.10. 3	23. 9. 6		25.48	
1961-Feb.	14.17. 0	14. 3. 0	1960-Dec.	18. 2. 10	25. 3. 0		28.28	
1961-Aug.	15. 2. 0	14.15. 0	1961-June	18. 6. 10	24. 9. 6		27.07	
-Nov.	15. 1. 0	14.15. 0	-Sept.	18.13. 9	23. 18. 6		26.28	
1962-Feb.	15. 0. 0	14.15. 0	-Dec.	18.13. 4	25. 11. 6		28.41	
1962-Aug.	14.19. 0	14.15. 0	1962-June	18.12. 8	25. 3. 0		28.32	
-Nov.	15. 0. 0	14.15. 0	-Sept.	18.12. 0	24. 8. 6		27.54	
1963-Feb.	15. 1. 0	14.15. 0	-Dec.	18.13. 1	26. 4. 0		29.80	

✓ End of Month. ø Quarter.

A small fall of 6d. to £14.17.2 in the basic wage component of Minimum Weekly Wages (average of all awards) between December 1961 and 1962 was largely offset by a similar slight advance in the margins portion, from £3.10.1 to £3.10.6.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES - Adult Males - New South Wales - As at End of December

	C'WEALTH AWARDS		STATE AWARDS		ALL AWARDS		
	1 9 6 1	1 9 6 2	1 9 6 1	1 9 6 2	1 9 6 0	1 9 6 1	1 9 6 2
Basic Wage	14.14.10	14.14.7	15. 0.10	14.19.11	14. 8.6	14.17.8	14.17.2
Margin	3.12. 1	3.12.5	3. 7.11	3. 8. 6	3. 9.6	3.10.1	3.10.6
Loading	4.11	5.2	6. 1	5.29	4.8	5.6	5.5
TOTAL WAGE	18.11.10	18.12.2	18.14.10	18.14. 2	18. 2.8	18.13.3	18.13.1

The actual and proportional changes in the main series as between December quarters (monthly figures averaged) are shown below. The falls in the State Basic Wage and Minimum Wage Rates for Men, and the steadiness of the Commonwealth Basic Wage and Minimum Rates for Women for 1962 reversed the trend of 1961, when they had each risen by between 3 and 4 percent. Average Earnings, which because of their inclusion of overtime, above-award payments and bonuses are more immediately responsive to economic fluctuations than the other series, rose by 1.7 percent. in 1961 and 2.4 percent. in 1962, both of which were below the rate of increase of earlier years (7% in 1960 and 6% in 1959).

	BASIC WAGE, M E N, Sydney				MINIMUM WAGE RATES N.S.W.				EARNINGS N.S.W.	
	State		Commonwealth		Men		Women		Avg. Male Unit	
	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.
Increase between December Quarters										
1957 to 1958	3/4	1.2	5/-	1.9	4/10	1.5	5/3	2.3	13/6	3.1
1958 to 1959	5/-	1.8	15/-	5.6	12/9	3.9	20/4	8.9	1/7/0	6.2
1959 to 1960	13/8	4.9	18/5	5.4	12/-	4.8	1/13/6	7.2
1960 to 1961	9/4	3.2	12/-	4.2	12/7	3.5	7/7	2.9	8/6	1.7
1961 to 1962	1/8	-0.6	- 8d	-0.2	3d	0.1	12/6	2.4

[illegible]

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICES

Traffic on the State railways in the six months ended December, 1962 was about the same as in this period of 1961 in term of train miles run, but it increased in terms of passenger journeys and of net ton mileage of goods. The gradual replacement of steam traction by diesel electric trains continued, with the latter's share in gross ton mileage increasing from 32 percent. in the half year of 1960 to 41 percent. in 1961 and 45 percent. in 1962. A rise in earnings coupled with a reduction in expenses increased the surplus on railway working account for the six months from £3.6m. in 1961 to £5.6m. in 1962, but still leaving it £1.2m. less in this period of 1960.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS - July to December		1959	1960	1961	1962
Passenger Train - Suburban	000 Train Miles Run	5,659	5,613	5,681	5,568
Country	"	4,870	4,990	5,129	5,134
Goods Train (including Mixed)	"	7,972	8,770	8,180	8,291
TOTAL TRAIN MILES RUN	000	18,501	19,373	18,990	18,993
NET TON MILEAGE, Goods & Livestock	mill.	n.a.	1,817	1,739	1,809
GOODS CARRIED: Coal & Coke	mill.tons	n.a.	5.20	5.67	5.09
Other Goods	"		6.74	6.41	6.66
Total, excl. livestock	"		11.94	12.08	11.75
PASSENGER JOURNEYS	mill.	126.3	127.6	126.6	128.4
TRACTION, All Traffic - Steam	m.gross ton mile	3144	3162	2267	2082
Suburban Electric	"	1353	1437	1442	1439
Diesel Electric	"	2035	2434	3123	3443
Other	"	482	630	722	740
Total	"	7014	7663	7554	7704
GROSS EARNINGS	£million	41.04	45.05	43.47	44.36
WORKING EXPENSES	"	36.13	38.21	39.86	38.74
SURPLUS ON WORKING ACCOUNT	"	4.91	6.84	3.61	5.62

Traffic, as measured by bus mileage, and gross earnings of the Government bus services in July-December 1962 were less than in this period of 1961, but a reduction in working expenses caused a fall in the deficit on working account for the six months, from £589,000 in 1960 and £598,000 in 1961 to £372,000 in 1962.

GOVERNMENT (TRAMS &) BUSES - Sydney & Newcastle - Working Account

July to December	Earnings		Expenses		Excess of Expenses		B u s M i l e s	
	Sydney & Newcastle		Sydney		Newcastle		Sydney *	Newcastle
	£ t h o u s a n d		T h o u s a n d		T h o u s a n d			
1959	6571	6837	-293	(+) 27	-266		17,712	2,883
1960	6380	6969	-560	- 29	-589		18,873	2,726
1961	6290	6888	-591	- 47	-598		20,028	2,761
1962	6247	6619	-328	- 44	-372		19,532	2,704

* Progressive Conversion from trams to buses completed in Sydney in February, 1961.

OVERSEA MIGRATION - Australia

Arrivals of permanent settlers in Australia declined from 110,100 in 1960 and 95,400 in 1961 to 90,500 in 1962, and departures of former settlers rose from 5600 and 8200 to 8500. In the other movements of a permanent and long-term character departures exceeded arrivals, and the net gain from all permanent and long-term movements declined from 92,800 to 68,500 and 64,700 over the three years. However, the net loss on short-term movements was lower in 1962, and the net population gain from all types of migration, after falling from 90,200 in 1960 to 61,500 in 1961, was 62,500 in 1962.

OVERSEA MIGRATION - Australia

		PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		TOTAL	SHORT-TERM			TOTAL MOVEMENTS
		Settler	Other Resid.	Aust. Resid.	Visitor	Permanent, Long-Term	Aust. Resid.	Visitor	Total	
ARRIVAL	1960	110,100		16,500	12,800	139,400	75,200	84,600	159,800	299,200
	1961	95,400		18,600	13,600	127,600	86,200	99,300	185,500	313,100
	1962	90,500		20,600	13,900	125,000	95,900	111,400	207,300	332,300
DEPART.	1960	5,600	5,300	25,300	10,400	46,600	77,800	84,600	162,400	209,000
	1961	8,200	6,500	32,200	12,200	59,100	89,900	102,600	192,500	251,600
	1962	8,500	6,900	31,800	13,100	60,300	95,900	113,600	209,500	269,800
NET.MIG.	1960	104,500	-5,300	-8,800	2,400	92,800	-2,600	..	- 2,600	90,200
	1961	87,200	-6,500	-13,600	1,400	68,500	-3,700	-3,300	- 7,000	61,500
	1962	82,000	-6,900	-11,200	800	64,700	..	-2,200	- 2,200	62,500

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS - New South Wales & Australia (See also graph p. 192)

New vehicle registrations in New South Wales, as listed below, increased from 97,000 in 1961 to the record figure of 126,700 in 1962, which is 5 percent. above the previous peak of 1960 (121,100). Similarly, the net increase in the number of vehicles on the State register reached 71,600 in 1962, (bringing the total to 1,142,500), as against increases of 42,000 in 1961 and 62,600 in 1960.

The number of cars on the State register increased by 47,000 or 6 percent. to 723,100 in 1962. This increase is equivalent to 59 percent. of new car registrations, indicating that of every ten new cars registered four went to replace old ones withdrawn from service and six represented a net addition to total registrations. In 1961, when new registrations dropped, the ratio had been only 47 percent. (i.e. more than one half of new cars were replacements), as compared with about 58 percent. in 1959 and 1960.

Registrations of new station wagons, at 21,900, were also a record in 1962; but those of panel vans, utilities and other types of trucks, although higher than in 1961, remained below the peak figures of 1960. For this group of vehicles, the ratio of net increase to total new registrations, rising from 47 percent. in 1961 to 58 percent. in 1962, was about the same as for cars. New registrations for public transport vehicles and road tractors also increased in 1962, but the number of new motor cycles continued to be exceeded by cancellations, and the total of 20,700 cycles on the register at the end of 1962 was less than half of the peak of 48,200 twelve years ago.

MOTOR VEHICLES NEW SOUTH WALES	NEW VEHICLE			NET INCREASE			ON REGISTER		
	Registrations - Year			Vehicles on Register			At End of Year		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
C a r s	73,400	58,200	79,500	41,600	27,500	47,100	648,500	676,000	723,100
Station Wagons	17,900	16,200	21,900						
Utilities	10,500	8,400	9,500						
Panel Vans	6,000	4,500	5,000						
Trucks, etc.	8,200	5,300	6,000						
All Commercial	42,600	34,400	42,400	24,100	16,200	24,700	324,800	341,000	365,700
Taxis, Buses, &c.	1,400	1,200	1,500	200	100	100	9,000	9,100	9,200
Road Tractors	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,900	20,200	21,900	23,800
Motor Cycles	2,200	1,600	1,600	-4,900	-3,500	-2,200	26,400	22,900	20,700
T o t a l	121,100	97,000	126,700	62,600	42,000	71,600	1028,900	1070,900	1142,500

The high rate of new vehicles registrations of 1962 was maintained in January 1963 when the New South Wales total of 9500 was 16 percent. (and the Australian total of 25,700 was 32 percent.) higher than in January 1962.

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES (Excluding Motor Cycles)

	New South Wales			Australia		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
July-December	62,700	47,600	65,800	166,900	122,500	177,700
January	6,700	8,200	9,500	16,300	19,500	25,700

PRODUCTION - Factories - New South Wales (See also graph p. 192)

Apart from the usual seasonal decline, production of many base materials in January 1963 remained less than a year earlier (e.g. gas, pig iron, tiles, cement). However, comparing the seven months ended January, production in 1962-63 was generally higher than in 1961-62 though often below 1960-61. Apart from power and steel which have shown a continuous rise in output, the recovery was comparatively strong in the 1962-63 period for synthetic resins, paints, some building fittings (e.g. electric stoves), radios, car bodies and batteries, and yarns and textiles. But there was a marked lag in the output of some building materials (e.g. tiles) and fittings (bath heaters, washing machines) and television sets. In the food industries, output of dairy and wheat gristing products declined between the 1961-62 and 1962-63 periods, but production of fruit and vegetables, ice cream and beer was increasing.

preserved

FACTORY PRODUCTION - New South Wales

		Seven Months Ended				1961	1962	1962	1963
		Jan.1961	Jan.1962	July 1962	Jan.1963	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Electricity	m.kWh.	5778	6034	6596	7089	738	796	918	896
Gas	m.therm	74.8	75.1	72.9	72.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.3
Pig Iron	000 ton	1583	1776	1896	1841	211	295	273	275
Ingot Steel	000 ton	2166	2361	2387	2482	256	339	352	359
Bricks	million	269	241	255	262	26	21	30	24
Tiles	million	25.2	23.6	23.2	23.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2
Fibrous Plaster	000 sq.yd.	3424	2554	2703	2647	327	287	318	291
Cement	000 ton	675	605	609	621	77	67	83	53
Paints	000 gall.	4318	4287	4110	4471	400	442	571	492
Synthetic Resins	000 cwt.	533	487	538	603	62	65	90	66
Sulphate/Ammonia	000 ton	20.5	26.2	26.1	24.6	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
Electric Stoves	000	31.2	22.8	27.9	35.1	2.9	1.9	4.9	3.4
Hotwater Systems	000	40.9	36.9	36.4	57.6	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.9
Bath Heaters	000	18.2	17.6	16.5	16.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6
Washing Machines	000	59.1	63.2	65.6	53.8	4.7	6.9	6.1	5.1
Refrigerators	000	86.1	65.1	44.8	65.4	5.4	7.5	8.0	7.6
Radio Receivers	000	224	157	136	202	20	15	30	21
Television	000	155	91	142	110	6	9	12	10
Electric Motors	000	898	683	665	761	85	86	94	76
Motor Car Bodies	000	44.2	41.2	55.4	66.1	3.9	5.4	7.3	8.0
Batteries	000	545	522	660	646	51	61	69	78
Butter	m. lbs.	47.1	60.2	42.6	51.8	9.4	12.7	9.7	11.5
Jam	m. lbs.	13.6	13.8	15.2	14.5	2.8	3.1	1.7	3.9
Flour	000 ton	327	311	312	286	46	45	33	43
Ice Cream	m.gall.	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Beer	m.gall.	58.7	60.3	55.2	63.2	8.6	8.4	10.0	8.7
Yarns - All Types	m. lbs.	22.0	17.4	22.4	22.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Woven Cloth " "	m.s.y.	27.2	21.5	27.3	28.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.4
Hosiery-Women	000 doz.	359	331	336	341	35	37	38	39
-Other	000 doz.	217	131	108	110	18	13	14	12

C O A L - New South Wales (See also graph p. 192)

New South Wales coal production for the year 1962 reached the record figure of 19.04m. tons, or 81,400 per possible working day, compared with 19.02m. tons or 81,300 tons per day in 1961. As washery and dump losses increased over the year the quantity of coal available for use in 1962 was fractionally less than in 1961. Among major local users, only electricity undertakings increased their intake, which at 4.16m. tons in 1962 was equivalent to 31 percent. of total local use. Intake by the steel works at 5.12m. tons or 38 percent. of the total was about the same as in 1961, and the intake by the railways and gas works continued to decline.

Oversea exports, mainly to Japan, continued the upward trend of recent years, and their increase from 2.59m. tons in 1961 to 2.74m. tons in 1962 was sufficient to offset a fall in interstate exports, leaving total exports at 4m. tons or 21 percent. of total production.

Coal stocks held by consumers in New South Wales were reduced over the year by 250,000 tons (to 1.61m. tons), but production in excess of demand towards the end of the year caused a considerable stock accumulation at the collieries, and total stocks in the State rose from 3.54m. to 3.86m. tons.

COAL PRODUCTION & DISPOSALS - New South Wales - Thousand Tons

	1951	1956	1960	1961	1962
<u>CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W.</u>					
Railway Locomotives	1,523	1,513	1,056	885	777
Electricity Undertakings	2,605	3,316	3,970	4,058	4,161
Gas Undertakings	888	917	880	775	765
Iron & Steel Refining	2,795	3,589	4,608	5,129	5,120
Bunkers, N.S.W. Ports	412	247	148	119	123
Other Users in N.S.W.	2,485	2,467	2,588	2,482	2,484
Total, Consumed in N.S.W.	10,708	12,049	13,250	13,455	13,430
<u>CARGO EXPORTS to Victoria</u>					
South Aust.	1,260	1,116	895	817	689
Other States	749	813	751	516	491
Overseas	151	132	95	77	84
	98	278	1,554	2,590	2,71
Total, Exported from N.S.W.	2,258	2,339	3,295	4,000	4,00
Increase in Stocks (Fall -)	507	186	193	362	313
Washery Refuse, Dump Losses	40	236	999	1,204	1,297
<u>COAL PRODUCTION IN YEAR</u>	13,513	14,810	17,737	19,021	19,042

Employment in New South Wales coal mines declined from a post-war peak of about 20,000 at the end of 1952 to 11,900 in December 1961 and 11,700 in December 1962; distribution at the latter date was Cessnock and North West: 2,500, Newcastle, 3,600, West, 900, South, 4,700.

NEW BUILDING - Approvals in New South Wales (See also graph p.192)

After declining from 2,963 in November to 2,137 in December, 1962, the number of approvals for new dwellings in New South Wales recovered to 2,355 in January 1963; this was a little higher than in January 1962 (2,234) but less than at this time in the four previous years. Apart from the increase in new dwellings, the value of approvals for other types of buildings (in particular offices and factories) was also relatively high in January 1963, and the total value of approvals, at £23m., was well above the usual level for this month.

NEW BUILDING APPROVED - New South Wales

	Houses	Flats	Total	Dwellings	Commercial	Factories	Other	Total
	Number			Value (Excl. Land)			£ million	
1961-January	1686	741	2,427	8.3	2.6	1.4	2.1	14.4
1961-December	1832	372	2,204	7.6	5.0	0.9	1.6	15.1
1962-January	1901	333	2,234	8.4	4.1	1.2	3.5	17.2
1962-December	1662	475	2,137	8.0	4.2	0.9	3.3	16.4
1963-January	1845	510	2,355	9.2	7.1	3.2	3.5	23.0

BANKING - General - Australia

Statistics of money supply reflect the business recovery during 1962. The volume of money (defined as holdings by the public of notes and coin plus deposits with trading and savings banks) rose at an annual rate of 7 percent. in the first half and 8 percent. in the second half of the year, as compared with about 2 percent. in the first three quarters of 1961.

The total of £4,183m. in December 1962 was £306m. greater than a year earlier. Following recent trends the principal rise between December 1961 and 1962 was in savings deposits (up £205m.) and fixed deposits with the trading banks (up £68m.). In the more active components of the money supply, current deposits with the trading banks rose by £26m. but remained well below the level of December 1960 or 1959; and an increase of £7m. in the note and coin issue did little more than offset the fall of the preceding twelve months.

VOLUME OF MONEY - Australia (As stated in Reserve Bank Bulletin)

Month	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Amount in £ mil l.				Percent. Rise in Previous Year			
March	3,364	3,619	3,701	3,957	2.9	7.6	2.3	6.9
June	3,338	3,596	3,650	3,918	5.1	7.7	1.5	7.3
September	3,433	3,620	3,719	4,013	7.2	5.4	2.7	7.9
December	3,574	3,701	3,877	4,183	7.8	3.5	4.7	7.9
<u>DETAILS FOR DECEMBER:</u>								
Savings Bank Deposits	1,466	1,579	1,654	1,859	9.4	7.7	4.7	12.4
Trading Bank: Fixed " \emptyset	327	346	494	562	5.5	5.8	42.8	13.8
Other " \emptyset	1,375	1,352	1,310	1,336	8.1	- 1.7	-3.1	1.2
Notes & Coin Issued	406	424	419	426	3.3	4.4	-1.2	1.7

\emptyset Excl. Govt. and Interbank deposits.

Variations in the money volume mainly derive from changes in the balance of payments, as reflected in international reserves, and in the level of bank advances and bank investments in Government securities. All these factors contributed to the increase recorded in the twelve months ended December, 1962.

International reserves which had fallen by £171m. between December, 1959 and 1960 and had then recovered by £148m. in 1961 (excl. loan of £78m. from International Monetary Fund, since repaid), made a further gain of £62m. to £586m. in December 1962 which is the highest level for that month since 1957. Bank Advances rose by £121m. over the year (Trading Banks by £75m. and Savings Banks by £46m.) while their holdings of Government Securities increased by £140m. (with a large increase of £136m. in Savings Bank holdings partly offset by a fall of £20m. in holdings by Trading Banks).

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
	As at December - £ mil l.				Percent. Annual Change			
International Reserves	547	376	524x	586	+ 9	- 31	+ 39	+ 12
Advances : Savings Banks	279	323	356	402				
Trading Banks	1031	1310	1175	1455	+ 4	+ 14	- 2	+ 8
<u>Government Securities:</u>								
Reserve Bank	537	627	522	546				
Savings Banks	1047	1127	1162	1298				
Trading Banks \neq	324	1908	407	2091	+ 8	+ 3	+ 6	+ 7
Total of Above	3765	3842	4070	4393	+ 7	+ 2	+ 6	+ 8

\neq Excl. Govt. deposits but incl. loans to short-term money market dealers.

x Proceeds of a £78m. loan from International Monetary Fund repaid in 1962, are excluded for purposes of this table.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the policy of the new administration. The President states that he is committed to the principles of liberty and justice for all, and that he will work to maintain the Union. He also mentions the issue of slavery, which was a major point of contention at the time.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the financial state of the country. The report mentions the national debt, which had increased significantly since the end of the Civil War. It also discusses the various sources of revenue, including taxes and customs duties. The Secretary concludes by stating that the government is committed to maintaining a sound financial policy.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the land and natural resources of the country. The report mentions the various territories and states, and the progress of settlement. It also discusses the management of the public lands, which were a major source of revenue for the government. The Secretary concludes by stating that the government is committed to the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the naval forces of the country. The report mentions the various ships and vessels, and the progress of the fleet. It also discusses the management of the navy, which was a major branch of the government. The Secretary concludes by stating that the government is committed to maintaining a strong naval force.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the military forces of the country. The report mentions the various regiments and brigades, and the progress of the army. It also discusses the management of the war, which was a major branch of the government. The Secretary concludes by stating that the government is committed to maintaining a strong military force.

A seasonal increase of £37m. during the month raised trading bank deposits in January 1963 to £1951m. or £94m. more than in January 1962. Most of the increase over the year, as in the preceding year, was in Fixed Deposits, which at £601m. are now equivalent to 31 percent. of total deposits; and some increase occurred in current Interest-Bearing Deposits. Current (non-interest) Deposits at £1237m. in January 1963 were £12m. higher than a year earlier, but below the level for that month of 1960 (£1287m.) or 1958. Most of the seasonal inflow of funds of recent months went into liquid assets and the ratio of Cash and Government Securities to Deposits at 26.3 percent. in January 1963, though below the exceptionally high 29.3 percent. of January 1962, remained much higher than usual at this time of year.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia

Month (Weekly Average)	D E P O S I T S OF CUSTOMERS				ADVANCES to Custo- mers	STATU- TORY RESERVE	Govt. SECUT- ITIES	Cash Items	RATIO TO DEPOSITS		
	Fixed	C u r r e n t		Total					Advan- ces	Stat- Res.	Cash &Sec.
		Interest	Other								
£ - m i l l i o n									P e r c e n t .		
1961-Jan.	399	101	1230	1,730	1,058	296	238	83	61.2	17.1	18.6
-Dec.	536	92	1196	1,824	992	223	408	78	54.4	12.2	26.6
1962-Jan.	537	95	1225	1,857	977	227	462	83	52.6	12.2	29.3
-March	561	95	1239	1,895	972	235	512	68	51.3	12.4	30.6
-Aug.	570	113	1139	1,822	1,052	191	370	67	57.7	10.5	24.0
-Dec.	595	108	1213	1,916	1,052	215	389	81	54.9	11.2	24.5
1963-Jan.	601	113	1237	1,951	1,045	219	428	85	53.5	11.2	26.3

A net decline of £7m. in bank advances during January included a fall of £5m. (to £42m.) in advances to wool buyers, an increase of £4m. (to £13m.) in term loans and a fall of £6m. (to £990m.) in other advances. Overdraft limits (relating to the latter figure) were reduced (for the first time since early 1961) during the month by £8m. to £1763m., due to an unusually high rate of cancellations. Last year's upward trend in "unused" limits was thus halted in January, when they fell by £2m. to £773m.; however of this level they were £71m. and £121m. respectively higher than in January 1962 and 1961.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES & LIMITS (Excl. Temporary Loans to Wool Buyers & Term Loans)

	1960 July	1961 July	1962 Jan.	1962 March	1962 July	1962 Dec.	1963 Jan.
£ m i l l i o n							
Total Overdraft Limits (Second Wednesday)	1682	1571	1651	1683	1733	1771	1763
Less: Advances Outstanding (Weekly Avg.)	1030	999	939	928	1026	996	990
"Unused Overdraft Limits" (Approx. Bal.)	652	572	712	755	707	775	773
Percent. of Limits Used (Approx.)	61%	64%	57%	55%	59%	56%	56%

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - New South Wales and Australia

The rate of increase in savings deposits quickened in 1962 when they rose in New South Wales by £69m. or 11 percent. to £663m. as compared with increases of £30m. in 1961 and of £49m. each in 1959 and 1960. Similarly, deposits in Australia rose by £202m. in 1962 to £1853m., as against an increase of £84m. in 1961 and £107m. in 1960. The number of operative accounts in Australia rose by 670,000 to 9.9 mill. in 1962 with an average balance of £188. Average deposits per head of population rose from £157 in 1961 to £174 in 1962; the average remains highest in the States where State Banks operate (Victoria £200, South Australia £195, as against £167 in New South Wales) but this difference has narrowed since private savings banks were established. Following the trend of recent years the greater part of the net increase in savings accrued in the private savings banks, which at the end of the year held 32 percent. of total deposits in New South Wales and 24 percent. in Australia.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - £million

	New South Wales				Australia		
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
<u>DEPOSITS AT END OF YEAR</u>							
Wealth Savings Bank	390.3	412.3	423.2	449.6	815.6	836.6	890.1
State & Trustee Banks	-	-	-	-	461.7	483.7	518.5
Private Savings Banks	124.6	151.7	171.3	213.7	289.7	330.3	444.0
All Savings Banks	514.9	564.0	594.3	663.3	1567.0	1650.6	1852.6
<u>TRANSACTIONS, ALL BANKS</u>							
Deposits Made	549.6	641.7	691.8	797.8	1828.5	2041.7	2204.0
Interest Added	12.2	14.1	15.9	19.1	40.2	44.9	52.9
Total Credits	561.8	655.8	707.7	816.9	1938.7	2086.6	2256.9
Withdrawals	512.6	606.7	677.4	748.0	1832.2	2003.0	2054.9
Net Rise in Deposits	49.2	49.1	30.3	68.9	106.5	83.6	202.0
<u>DEPOSITS AT END OF YEAR</u>							
Per Operative Account	£177	£185	£186	£194	£178	£179	£188
Per Head of Population	£136	£147	£152	£167	£152	£157	£174

The upward trend in savings deposits during the post-war period has been accompanied by accelerated turnover of existing deposits; this seems to have been due partly to the use of savings accounts for the collection of social services (and similar regular) payments and to greater mobility of cash savings in general, and also to some substitution of savings for cheque accounts. Taking the ratio of withdrawals (full year) to savings balances (average for year) as a measure of turnover, it has risen in New South Wales from 78% in 1938-39 to 111% in 1960 and 119% in 1962, so that on the average a savings deposit stays now only about ten months with the bank; this is an average for periods ranging from a few days or weeks to the long-term accumulation of the traditional type of savings account.

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

Share prices in Sydney during January/February 1963 were a little higher than in December quarter 1962 but the index of industrial shares (1936/1938 = 100) at around 320 remained well below the level prevailing throughout most of 1960 (peak 375), 1961 (peak 340) or the first quarter of 1962 (peak 346).

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX, INDUSTRIAL SHARE INDEX, Base 1936/1938 = 100

	Year 1960	Year 1961	Year 1962	1962 Feb.	1962 Oct.	1962 Dec.	1963 Jan.	1963 to Feb. 25
Peak of Period	375 (Sept)	340 (June)	346 (Feb)	346	310	311	321	323
Low of Period	287 (Nov.)	297 (Jan.)	295 (Oct.)	328	295	304	314	318

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NATIONAL INCOME & EXPENDITURE - Australia

Australian Gross National Product in December quarter fell from £2095m. in 1960 to £2053m. in 1961 and then rose to £2225m. in 1962. The rate of increase over corresponding quarters of 1961 improved steadily from 2 percent. in March quarter 1962 to 8.4 percent. in December quarter. Wages and other non-farm income increased steadily throughout the year; and, after lagging earlier. Farm Income rose by about 15 percent. (over 1961) in the last quarter, due to the record crops of wheat and sugar, higher wool prices and heavy stock slaughterings.

Gross Domestic Expenditure in December quarter recovered to £2230m. in 1962, after a fall from £2174m. to £1992m. between 1960 and 1961. The annual rate of increase rose from 7.1 percent. in June quarter to 11.9 percent. in December. Personal Consumption Expenditure rose steadily throughout 1962, and in December quarter was above 1961 in all major categories, with an average increase of 4.7 percent. Gross Private Fixed Investment which had declined from £364m in December quarter 1960 to £307m. in 1961 recovered to £356m. in 1962, mainly because of a revival in spending on new buildings and motor vehicles; the 'other capital equipment' component was £103m., £91m. and £97m. respectively. Expenditure by Public Authorities for December quarter was 5.6 percent. higher in 1962 than in 1961, and a rise in the 'Other Expenditure' item reflects mainly greater accumulation of farm and other stocks.

Imports of Goods & Services at £332m. in December quarter 1962 were nearly back to the 1960 level (£344m., as against £261m. in 1961), while Exports at £327m. were £5m. higher than in 1961 and £62m. more than in 1960.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE- Australia

	Quarterly Totals - £m.				Percent Rise (fall-) on corresponding Quarter of Preceding Year				
	1960	1961	1 9 6 2		1961	1 9 6 2			
	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	Dec.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Wages, Salaries, etc.	936	941	929	988	0.5	2.5	4.9	4.7	5.0
Farm Income	266	265	95	304	...	-23.9	-16.7	-8.7	14.7
Other (Incl. Depr. Ind. Tax)	893	847	847	933	-5.1	7.2	11.0	12.0	10.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2095	2053	1871	2225	-2.0	2.0	7.5	7.1	8.4
Imports	344	261	341	332	-25.1	-16.8	0.3	20.1	27.2
Personal Consumption	1193	1202	1155	1258	0.7	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.7
Public Authorities	335	357	332	377	6.6	9.5	4.2	-0.9	5.6
Fixed Private Investment	364	307	344	356	-15.7	-1.7	3.5	12.0	16.0
Other Exp. (incl. stocks)	282	126	106	239	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	2174	1992	1937	2230	-8.4	-3.0	7.1	11.1	11.9
Exports	265	322	275	327	21.5	10.7	2.8	4.2	1.6

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

For the quarter ended December, instalment credit for retail sales in Australia granted by finance firms not themselves retailers, fell from £79m. in 1960 to £60m. in 1961, then recovered to £75m. in 1962. Motor vehicles sales in the 1962 period were back at the 1960 level, plant and machinery sales remained steady throughout, but the financing of household and personal goods had not yet recovered.

Balances outstanding under instalment credit schemes of non-retail financiers, which in Australia had declined from a peak of £438m. in December 1960 to £370m. in March, April and May 1962 (in New South Wales from £171m. to £152m.), rose back to £401m. (£162m.) by the end of the year, and to £403m. in January 1963. Balances outstanding under instalment credit schemes of non-retail financiers, which in Australia had declined from a peak of £438m. in December 1960 to £370m. in March, April and May 1962 (in New South Wales from £171m. to £152m.), rose back to £401m. (£162m.) by the end of the year and to £403m. in January 1963. Balances outstanding to retailers for instalment credit in Australia remained steady during 1961 and were near the peak figure of £208m. in the first three quarters of 1962.

RETAIL SALES - Large Sydney Stores - New South Wales (See also graph p.192)

After a relative decline in December 1962 the value of sales of large city stores is estimated to have been 3.9 percent. higher in January 1963 than in January 1962. A comparison of the value of sales in the years 1962 and 1961 indicates a continuing decline in turnovers of piece goods, men's and childrens' wear and television sets. Most of the other departments showed small increases but these were mostly less than the decreases recorded in the previous year.

LARGE SYDNEY STORES - NET VALUE OF SALES - Percent.Rise or Fall (-) over previous year

	Piece Goods	Women's Wear	Men's Wear	Foot Wear	Total Clo-thing,etc.	Furni-ture,TV	Hardware Electric	Other	TOTAL SALES
1959	4.8	3.7	..	6.5	1.6	-2.6	0.3	n.a.	1.0
1960	4.1	9.0	7.0	7.0	7.4	-0.3	1.5	6.1	5.6
1961	-7.2	-2.3	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-12.5	-7.9	-2.8	-4.9
1962	-5.3	2.1	-0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	4.2	2.9	0.9

The total value of sales in 1962 was 0.9 percent. more than in 1961 but 4 percent. less than in 1960. Stock values recovered towards the end of 1962 from their earlier fall. Average employment declined in 1962 (by 1.3 percent.) for the second year in succession, and, the upward trend in remuneration paid was halted; as a result the percentage of wages and salaries to turnover, which had risen from 15 percent. in 1951 to 18.5 percent. in 1961, fell fractionally to 18.3 percent. in 1962.

LARGE SYDNEY STORES - Percent.Rise or Fall over Previous Year (-)

	<u>Value of Stock(Dec.)</u>	<u>Average Employment</u>	<u>Wages Paid</u>	<u>Wages as Percent.of Sales</u>
1959	0.2	- 1.7	3.5	16.8%
1960	5.1	1.9	9.6	17.4%
1961	- 2.2	- 3.6	1.4	18.5%
1962	6.7	- 1.3	- 0.2	18.3%

Preliminary figures of retail sales in Australia for the December quarter 1962-show a continuation of the recovery evident earlier in the year. Sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol which had declined by 11 percent. between December quarter 1960 and 1961 rose by 24 percent. in this quarter of 1962, while sales of other goods, practically unchanged between December quarter 1960 and 1961, advanced by 4.9 percent. in 1962.

For New South Wales the increase (excluding the motor group) was 5.1 percent. between the December quarters of 1961 and 1962, and 3.8 percent. for the year 1962 over 1961, following on a rise of only 0.8 percent. between 1960 and 1961.

A comparison with the series for large city stores show that the latter have decreased more (or increased less) than the series for the whole State, reflecting a continuing shift in trading away from the city stores.

	<u>RETAIL SALES (Excl.Motor Vehicles,Parts,Petrol)</u>				<u>LARGE SYDNEY STORES</u>
	<u>Australia</u>	<u>N.S.W.</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>N.S.W.</u>	
	<u>V a l u e \$mill,</u>		<u>Percent.Rise (Fall-</u>	<u>over previous Year</u>	
1960: Dec.Quarter	704.3	307.5	6.7	6.3	2.4
1961: Dec. "	783.2	308.0	-0.1	0.2	-7.2
1962: Sept. "	707.1	277.3	3.3	3.3	1.4
Dec. "	821.2	323.6	4.9	5.1	2.0
<u>Year</u> 1 9 6 0	2798.1	1094.3	9.5	6.1	5.6
1 9 6 1	2820.2	1102.5	0.8	0.8	-4.9
1 9 6 2	2920.8	1144.8	3.6	3.8	0.9

Price fluctuations in Australia during 1962 were comparatively small. A slight downward movement in the Consumer Price Index during the first half of the year was later reversed. Following on a fall in 1961 the Wholesale Price Index rose gradually in the June and September quarters of 1962 but tended downward at the end of the year, while higher prices for wool and some other produce towards the end of the year reversed a fall of the previous quarter in the Export Price Index. There was practically no change in the Import Price Index during 1961 and 1962.

P R I C E I N D E X E S - Australia

PRICE INDEXES - Australia

Quarter	CONSUMER	WHOLE-SALE	EXPORT	IMPORT	CONSUMER		WHOLESALE		EXPORT		IMPORT
					Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	
	Base Year 1952-53 = 100				P e r c e n t a g e C h a n g e						
Dec. 1959	118	107	79	107		+1.9		+2.6		+17.1	...
1960	123	112	72	108		+4.5		+5.4		- 8.3	+0.9
1961	124	104	73	109		+0.8		-7.6		+1.5	+0.9
March 1962	124	105	75	109	-0.2		+0.7		+2.5		
June	124	105	76	109	-0.1		+0.4		+2.0		
Sept.	124	107	74	109	+0.2		+1.5		-3.0		
Dec.	124	106	76	109	+0.1	+0.1	-0.7	+1.9	+2.4	+3.8	...

The Consumer Price Index (Six Capitals) fell slightly, mainly in the food group, in the year ended June 1962, but minor increases in all groups, excepting household supplies, raised it fractionally in the September and December quarters; at 124.4 in December quarter it was 0.3 percent. higher than in June quarter 1962 but still 0.5 percent. below the peak of June 1961. The fluctuations during this 18 months period were due mainly to the food series, which fell by 5 percent. between the June quarters of 1961 and 1962 and subsequently rose back by $\frac{1}{2}$ percent., while the other series advanced right through the period - housing by $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent. and the other series by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 percent. The increase in the All Groups Series between June and December quarters of 1962 was a little higher in Sydney (0.7 percent.) than in the other capitals, and at 123.2 the Sydney index was then only 0.2 percent. below the 1961 peak.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Base Year 1952-53 = 100 - Six Capital Cities

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Base Year 1952-53 = 100 - Six Capital Cities							
Quarter	Food	Clothing & Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies & Equipment	Miscellaneous	TOTAL INDEX	
June - 1961	129	112	148	112	128	125	
Dec. - 1961	125	113	150	113	128	124	
June - 1962	124	113	153	113	128	124	
Sept.	124	113	153	113	128	124	
Dec.	124	113	155	112	129	124	
A l l G r o u p s I n d e x - Six Capital Cities							
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
Dec. - 1960	122	125	125	122	121	127	123
Dec. - 1961	122	126	127	122	121	128	124
Dec. - 1962	123	126	128	122	122	128	124

The Australian Wholesale Price Index (1936/7 to 38/9 = 100) rose from 330 in November 1961 to 341 in August 1962, and after declining to 336 in November stood at 338 at the end of the year, which is still 9 percent. below the peak of August 1960. These movements strongly reflect the trend in the Food and Tobacco series which has a weight of 56 out of 100 in the aggregate index, while the Basic Materials making up the remainder of the index showed only small fluctuations in the aggregate. In recent months the series for Textile Fibres rose following higher wool prices, but prices for other materials were steady or declining. Prices for Goods Principally imported (as included in the Index) have been much steadier than the series for home-produced items.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX - Australia - Base 1936/7 to 1938/9 = 100

(1960) Index Weight	Textile Fibres	Metals Coal	Oils Fats Waxes	Chem- icals	Build'g Materi- als	Rubber Hides	ALL BA- SIC MA- TERIALS	Food Tob'c	Mainly		TOTAL ALL GROUPS
									Im- port	Home Prod.	
	3	17	8	4	10	2	44	56	23	77	100
Aug. 1960	366	401	225	329	439	365	347	392	280	410	372
Nov. 1961	385	393	211	333	439	297	339	322	272	354	330
Aug. 1962	390	387	211	319	439	284	335	346	270	371	341
Nov. 1962	405	387	208	317	439	268	334	337	272	363	336
Dec. 1962	420	387	208	317	439	267	335	340	272	365	338

The Export Price Index (Base 1959/60 = 100) declined in the September quarter of 1962 from 98 to 94 but recovered to 99 by the end of the year; this was largely due to the trend in wool prices (which have a weight of 51 out of 100 in the index) and also to increases in dairy produce and sugar, which offset a fall in the series for cereals. By the end of 1962 the series for wool and foodstuffs were higher than a year earlier (excepting no change for cereals and a fall for canned/dried fruits), while the series for hides and tallow and metals and coal tended downward in 1962.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX - AUSTRALIA - (BASE YEAR 1959-60 = 100)

	Wool	Ments	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Dried/Can- ned Fruits	Sugar	Hides, Tallow	Metals, Coal	Gold	ALL GROUPS
Index Weight	51	10	6½	12½	2½	4	1	10½	2	100
Dec. 1959	103	96	112	100	102	103	96	101	100	102
Dec. 1960	88	99	83	99	99	99	92	95	101	92
Dec. 1961	92	99	84	105	96	89	83	91	100	94
Sept. 1962	92	102	85	111	91	86	74	87	100	94
Dec. 1962	101	101	88	105	91	94	74	88	100	99

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS

Comparing the seven months ended January, 1962 and 1963, Governmental revenue increased by £6.2m. to £99.3m. (Commonwealth General Grant up £3.7m. and State taxes and services up by £2.5m.), while debt charges and departmental expenditure rose by £7.6m. to £112.9m. A rise in railway revenue, combined with small reductions in expenditure by each of the business undertakings, increased the working surplus on their account from £4.5m. to £7.2m. but still left it less than for this period of 1960-61 (£8.3m.). Gross loan expenditure of £34.3m. was the same in the seven months of 1961-62 and 1962-63.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS £MILLION

Revenue	July-January			Expenditure	July-January		
	1960/1	61/62	62/63		1960/1	61/62	62/63
C'wlth. General Grant	42.9	46.3	50.0	Net Debt Charges	18.7	20.0	22.5
State Taxation	23.7	25.8	27.6	Other Expenditure,			
Other Governmental	20.1	21.0	21.7	excluding above:			
Total Government	86.7	93.1	99.3	Governmental	78.6	85.3	90.4
Railways	51.8	49.5	51.3	Railways	44.0	45.5	45.1
Omnibuses	7.3	7.1	7.1	Omnibuses	7.8	7.9	7.6
Harbour Services	2.5	3.9	4.0	Harbour Services	1.5	2.6	2.5
Total Business	61.6	60.5	62.4	Total Business	53.3	56.0	55.2
TOTAL REVENUE	148.3	153.6	161.7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	150.6	161.3	168.1
Gross Loan Expenditure on Works & Services					29.1	34.3	34.3

A Premiers' Conference in February, 1963 agreed on the following additional payments and allocations to the States for 1962-63 Special Grant £5m. (to a total of £334m.), Loan Allocations for Works and Housing £5m. (to £255m.), Loan Limits to Semi and Local Government Authorities £6m. (to £111m.). The respective New South Wales shares are indicated in the table below.

1962-63 £ million	New South Wales	Other States	Commonwealth
Commonwealth General Grant 1962-63 Budget	106.9	222.1	329.0
Special Non-Repayable Grant Feb. 1963	1.6	3.4	5.0
Revised Total	108.5	225.5	334.0
Loan Allocation for <u>Works</u> (June 1962)	65.1	139.0	204.1
Additional Allocation, Feb. 1963	1.6	2.0	2.6
Revised Total	65.7	141.0	206.7
Loan Allocation for <u>Housing</u> (June 1962)	15.0	30.9	45.9
Additional Allocation, Feb. 1963	1.0	1.4	2.4
Revised Total	16.0	32.3	48.3
Loan Limits, Semi and Local Govt. (June 1962)	31.0	74.4	105.4
Additional Limits, Feb. 1963	1.5	4.5	6.0
Revised Total	32.5	78.9	111.4

THE SEASON - New South Wales (See also graph p. 191)

Rainfall well above the seasonal average over all parts of the State during December 1962 and January 1963 has been favourable for the pastoral industries and feed, water supply and condition of stock are all reported to be very satisfactory. The rain has also been favourable for the preparation of seed beds on wheat farms.

RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales, "Normal Rainfall" for each period = 100

Month	Sheep Districts					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
1962 - Sep.	111	83	111	77	101	109	68	97	91	60	74	222	84
- Oct.	182	113	99	68	121	184	114	98	113	46	110	74	66
- Nov.	55	42	63	40	52	53	43	65	58	80	51	62	70
- Dec.	152	200	164	343	190	135	200	189	185	257	205	216	239
Year - Index	123	107	112	129	115	117	106	115	113	154	138	110	146
1963 - Jany.	158	223	173	212	187	176	204	181	186	128	139	128	131

D A I R Y I N G - New South Wales

Dairy production in New South Wales showed only a relatively small seasonal increase during the December quarter of 1962, and the total of 165m. gall. for the six months ended December was 9 percent. less than in the corresponding period of 1961. Milk Board supplies were well maintained, but use of milk for butter, cheese and other processed products was less in the 1962 period than in 1961.

W H O L E M I L K - NEW SOUTH WALES - Million Gallons

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>USE-July/December</u>					
Butter(Factory)	85.6(40m.lbs)	109.3(52m.lbs)	80.2(38m.lbs.)	100.5(47m.lbs.)	86.1(41m.lbs.)
Cheese	5.5	4.9	5.8	6.8	6.0
Other Processed	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.7	8.0
Milk Board	39.6	41.0	42.0	44.9	45.5
Other	21.5	22.7	22.2	19.9	19.3
<u>OUTPUT-Sept.Qtr.</u>	65.5	71.7	64.2	68.4	65.0
-Dec. Qtr.	95.4	115.0	94.8	113.4	99.7
-July-Dec.	160.9	186.7	159.0	181.8	164.7

W O O L (See also graph p.191)

Wool deliveries for the seven months July-January into the main New South Wales stores (other than Albury) at 1.10m. bales in 1962/3 were 39,000 bales less than in 1961/2 and the lowest for the period for ten years. The decline was mainly in Sydney, receipts into Newcastle were near the level of recent years, and those into Goulburn continued to expand. Usually 75-80 percent. of the season's total is in store by the end of January.

FIRST-HAND DELIVERIES OF WOOL, Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Stores, 000 bales

	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
July to January	<u>1,156</u>	<u>1,243</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>1,174</u>	<u>1,142</u>	<u>1,103</u>
Percent. of Year's Total	<u>82%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>75%</u>	

The wool selling schedule so far this season has been comparatively heavy, and the balance of 226,000 bales in store at the end of January was less than at this time of recent years. The average price realised in the seven months of 1963. at 59d. per lb. greasy was higher than during this period of the two previous seasons, and this together with the larger volume sold raised proceeds for the seven months from £59m. in 1960/1 and £65m. in 1961/2 to £70m. in 1962/3.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL STORES (Excluding Albury) - Seven Months ended January

	<u>59/60</u>	<u>60/61</u>	<u>61/62</u>	<u>1 9 6 2 / 6 3</u>			
	<u>Three Centres</u>			<u>Sydney</u>	<u>Newcastle</u>	<u>Goulburn</u>	<u>Total</u>
RECEIPTS(Incl. Carryover) 000 Bales	1406	1270	1210	767	293	123	1,183
DISPOSALS	1027	935	928	612	255	91	957
IN STORE, End of January " "	379	335	282	156	38	32	226
VALUE OF SALES (7 Months) £mill.	75.6	58.5	64.5	43.8	19.1	6.9	69.8

The steady improvement in wool prices at Australian auctions, from an average of 52d. per lb. greasy (full-clip basis) in August 1962 to 57d. in December, turned into a sharp rise (of 6d) to 63d. in January 1963, due to quickened demand by Japan which was strongly supported by European buyers. Towards the end of the month prices levelled out, and quotations were approximately 1d. less early in February. The January price was 16 percent. above the average of the 1961-62 season (54.6d) and the highest for any month since November, 1957.

WOOL PRICE = N.S.W. - Pence per lb. greasy - (Average Price that would be realised if whole clip were sold at price level of month shown)

<u>SEASON</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Season</u>
1956-57	69.0	73.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	83.0	79.0	80.5
1959-60	59.0 N	57.0	56.0	58.0	58.0	55.0	55.0	57.4
1960-61	48.0	48.0	50.0	49.5	50.0	57.0	56.0	51.4
1961-62	56.0	53.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	56.0	56.0	54.6
1962-63	52.0	54.0	55.0	57.0	63.0 P			

N: Nominal.

P: Preliminary.

Wool deliveries in the seven months ended January 1963 were less than in this period of 1961-62 in all States, and the Australian total fell by 5 percent. from 3.92m. to 3.74m. bales. Sales, however, proceeded more rapidly in the 1962/3 period, and the average price realised at 57d. per lb. (or £72 per bale) of greasy was higher than in the two preceding seasons, so that the value of sales in the seven months rose from £177m. in 1960/61 and £199m. in 1961/2 to £212m. in 1962/3.

<u>W o o l - AUSTRALIA - Seven Months ended January</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Received by Brokers	000 Bales	4,071	3,875	3,918	3,740
Sold by Brokers	000 Bales	2,823	2,775	2,856	2,938
Total Value of Sales	£ million	211.9	176.5	198.8	212.5
Average Value per bale of greasy wool	£	75	64	70	72
Average Weight per bale of greasy wool	lbs.	302	304	307	305
Average Value per lb. of greasy wool	pence	59.7	50.2	54.5	56.9

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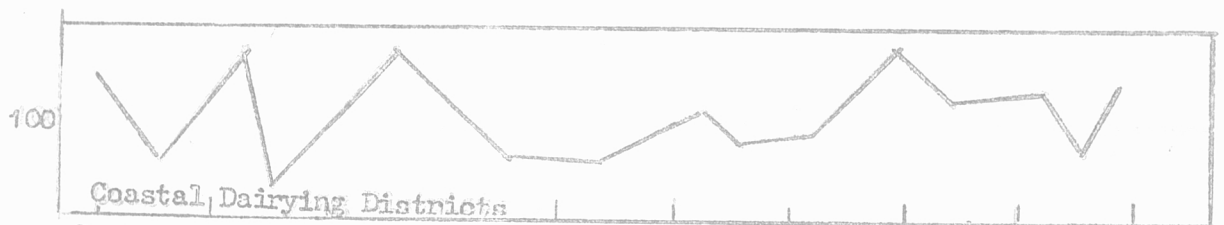
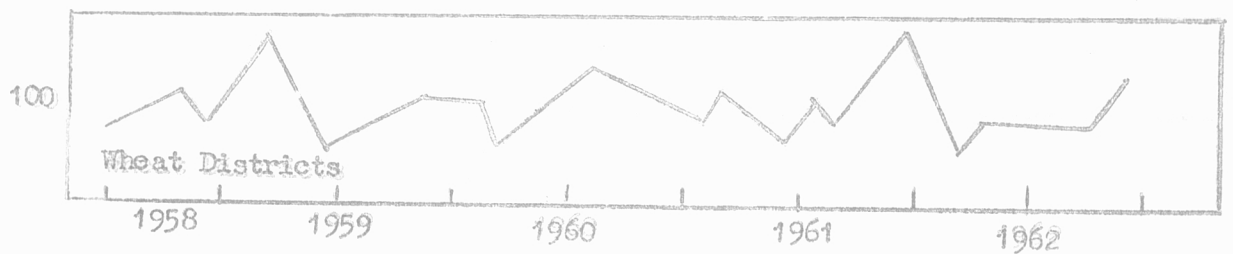
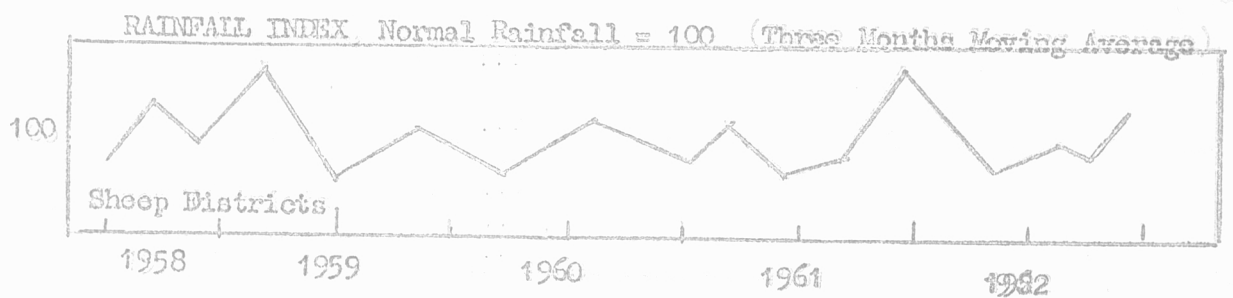
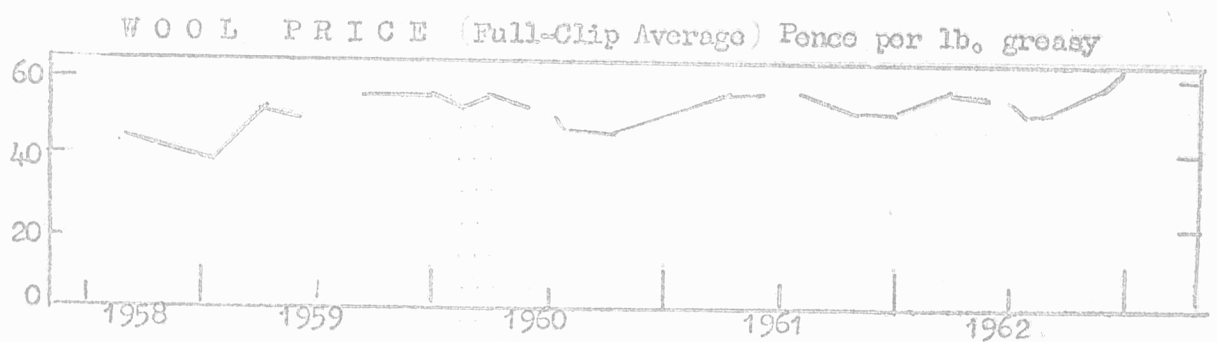
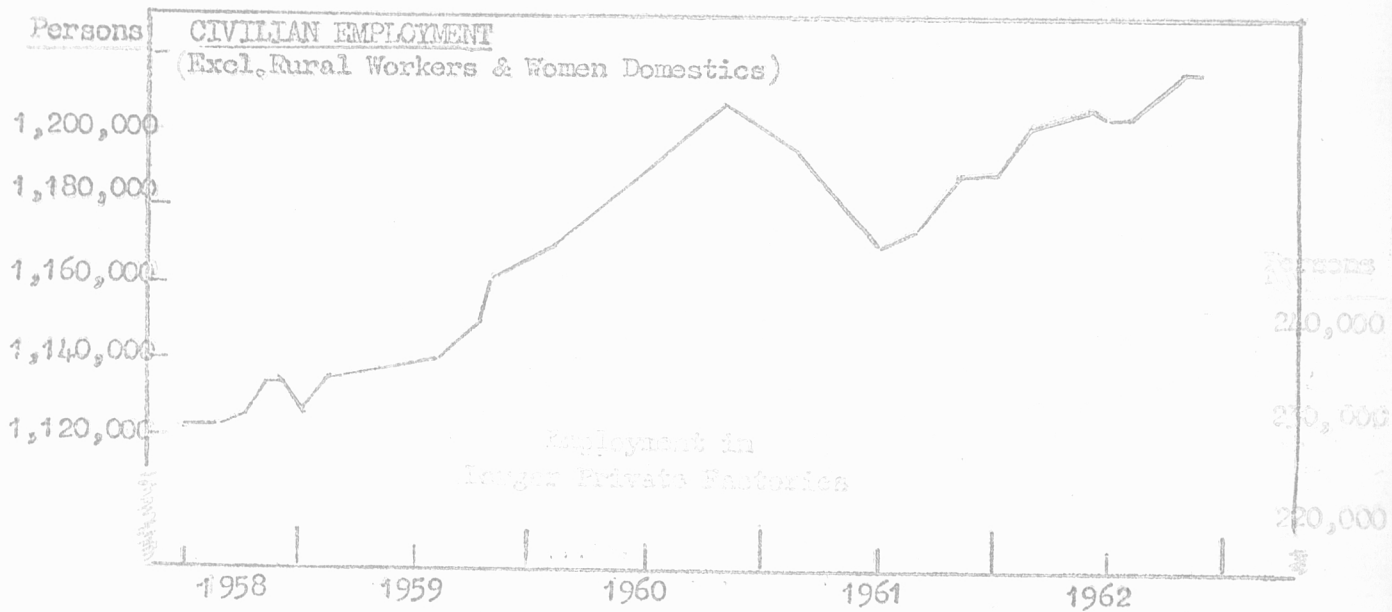
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MONTHLY STATISTICS - NEW SOUTH WALES

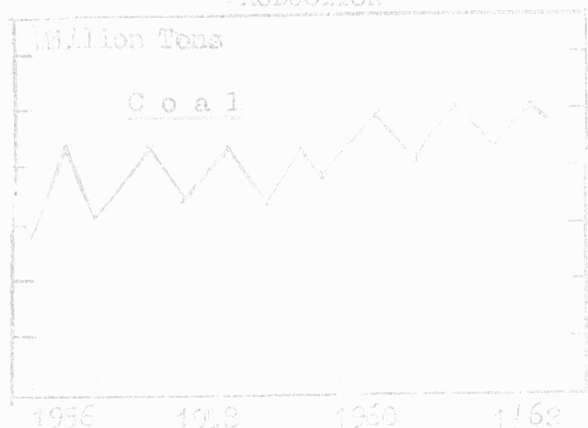
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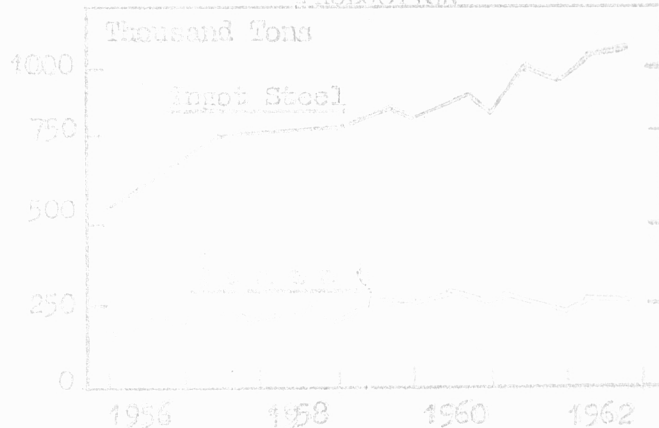
Series commence in July 1958 and extend to January 1963.

QUARTERLY SERIES NEW SOUTH WALES

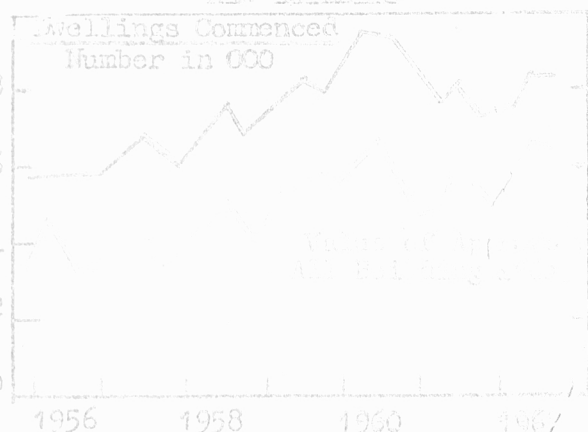
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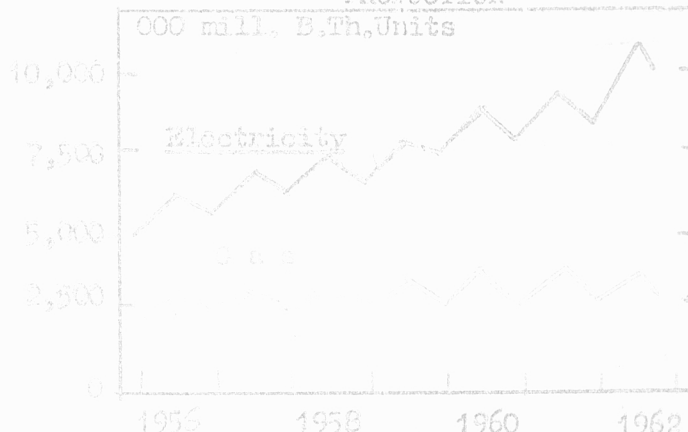
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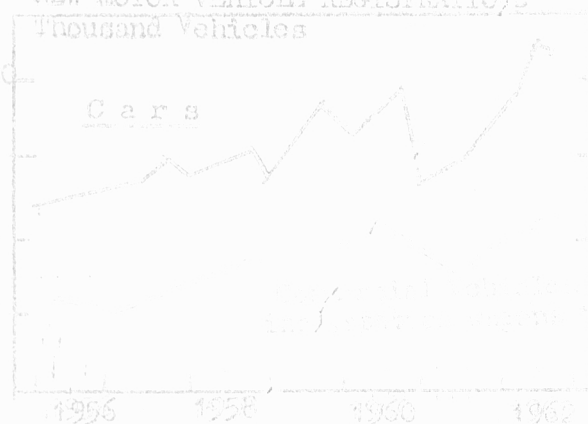
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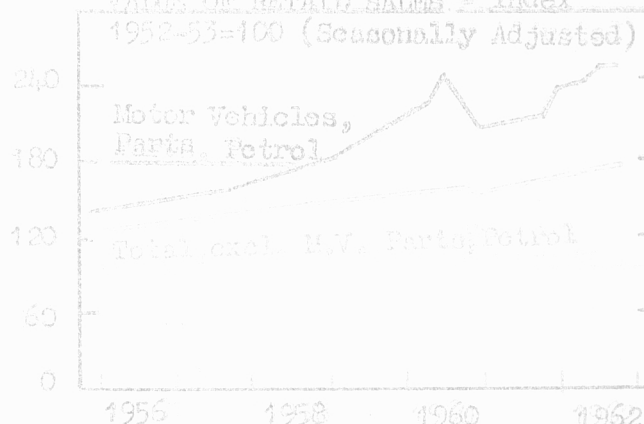
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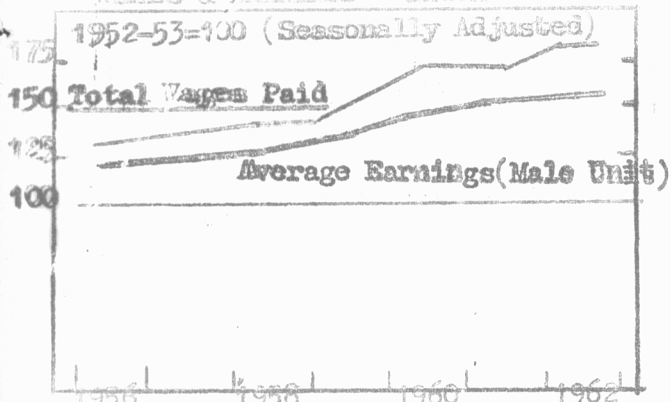
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



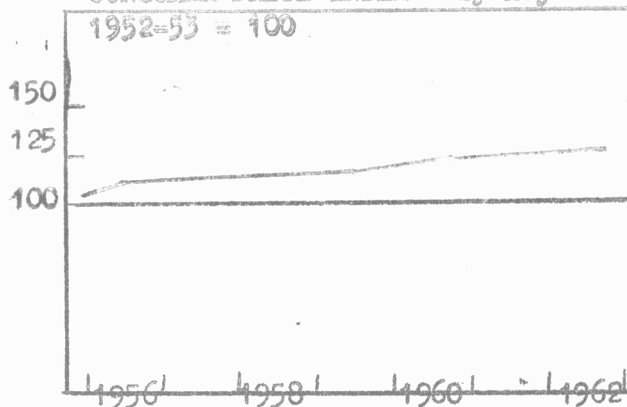
VALUE OF RETAIL SALES - Index



WAGES & EARNINGS - Index



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Sydney



Series commence in March Quarter 1956 and extend to December Quarter 1962.

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NEW SOUTH WALES DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

Index for Year 1962, Numbers 1 to 12, Issued March 1962 to February 1963

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Special Reviews are shown underlined

